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lay school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every Flursday evening at 7½ o'clock. All are cor-lially invited to attend. GRAYLING LODGE, No. 358, P. & A. M., ets in regular communication on Thursday ning on or before the fall of the moon.

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ACTED UPON.

At the Nation's Capital-What Is Being

Matters Disposed Of and New Ones Con

THE Senate of the United States is for un-

adulterated free coinage. It reached this conclusion at midnight on the 14th when

In the Scuate, on the 15th, the joint reso

lution suspending for another year from

March 20 next the act requiring steamer

to carry life-saving appliances was re-ported and placed on the calendar. Mr. Washburn introduced a bill to credit O. M. Laraway, late Postmaster at Minneapolis.

Laraway, late Postmaster at Minicapons, with \$11,115, the value of postage stamps stolen from his office in July, 1886. Mr. Manderson introduced a bili to establish a branch mint at Omaha, Neb., and Mr. McConnell one for a mint at Boise City, Idaho. Mr. Morgan offered a preamble and concurrent resolution on the subject of the recent information or suggestion for a write of pre-

financial bill with a free coinage at

Byron's autograph is worth \$25.

tian brought \$600.

was sold for \$300.

ALEXANDER Pope's signature is worth

SHELLEY's autograph is in demand and

THE only known letter written by Ti-

A LETTER that Raphael wrote to a lady

Ax autograph by Burns will be readily purchased for \$160.

The autograph of Gambetta, which is

THE signature of Christopher Colum

AUTOGRAPHS of Louis XIV. and of

Aurographs of Baudelaire, Carlyle, Thackeray, Bismarck and the Duke of Wellington bring \$30 each.

somewhat rare, will bring \$80.

bus finds ready purchase for \$800.

Henry IV. are valued at \$200 each.

GRAYLING, MICHIGAN, THURSDAY, JANUARY 22, 1891.

NUMBER 41.

STATE CAPITAL GOSSIP. MICHIGAN LEGISLATURE MICHIGAN HAPPENINGS. CONDITION OF CROPS. DOINGS OF CONGRESS. THE SUNDAY SCHOOL.

GATHERED IN AND ABOUT LEG-

VOLUME XII.

Minor and Important Matters that Oc-cupy the Attention of the State Law-Makers—Opposition to Executive Recom-mendations—The Contest Cases, Etc.

[SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE.]
LANSING, Mich., Jan. 13. For the first time in thirty-six years all branches of the State Government are in the hands of the Democrats. The political revolution has taken place with less friction and animosity than could have been expected. There has been a disposition on the part of outgoing officers to extend every courtesy, and make it easy for the incoming to take up the reins of government and guide the ship

of State without obstruction and consequent detriment to the public service.

The opening of the Legislature was noted by the attendance of enthusiastic Democratic delegations from all portions of the state, and the crush at the recepthe incoming Governor was simply terrific.

Representative Miner, of Detroit, has given notice of one of the most im-portant bills that will be considered by the present Legislature, and one that will arouse general attention throughout

The bill provides for the election of presidential electors by Congressional districts. No law of the kind has been passed by any of the States, but Judge Miner, who has given the matter long study, believes that there can be no question of the constitutionality of such an enactment. It is a measure, he says, which if once engrafted on the statutes would commend itself to the Demogratic Legislatures in every State in the Union. It would free the country from the West from the oligarchy of New York millionaires that has dictated the nomination of Presidentional candidates.

The first notice of the introduction of a bill in the Senate has been given by Mr. Milnes. It provides for amendments to the general railroad laws relative to consolidations, Sections 29 and 30 of Article II. of the act entitled "An act to revise the laws providing for the incorporation of railroad companies and to regulate the running and management and to fix the duties and liabilities of all rallroads and other corporations owning or operating any railroad in this State." It is a renewal of the fight he made two years ago when the railroads knocked him out.

Senator Milnes has begun his old battle against the Lake Sho e and Michigan Southern Railroad Co. in the Senate by giving notice that he will introduce a bill to forfeit the charter of the road on the ground that it has a ceeded the charter limitations. If the Senator succeeds in making the bill a law, the Lake Shore will be brought under the graded rall road statute passed at the last session and the ma'n line and any branches earning \$3,000 or over per mile will be com pelled to charge two cents a mile for passenger travel.

Representative Miner will introduce a bill designed to relieve the Supreme Court by providing for the appointment of a stenographer to each of the five justices, thus relieving the latter of a great amount of clerical work. The ustices have measure and say it will afford them much relief.

Representative Holton of Wayne in troduced a bill providing for the exemption of mortgages from taxation, and re pealing Act 247, laws of 1887, providing for the recording of mortgages in the office of the Registry of Deeds. Charles A. Friedlander has entered

a protest in the Senate against reating Benjamin C. Morse (Rep.), of Alpena, as the Senator from the Twenty-sixth District. The protest was referred to a special committee composed of Senators Wheeler, McCormick and Mugford. The basis of the contest is the irregularities occurring in the preparation of the bailot under the new election law which was in operation at the November election. Morse is the "boy Senator," but says he can hold his seat.

says he can hold his seat.

Lieut. Gov. Strong has appointed Julius Brown and Aly Cohen, two of Detreit's brightest and most energetic newsboys, pages in the Senate. This is a decided and refreshing innovation on the practice which has heretofore prevalled of giving these places to the sons of wealthy and influential Senators. Speaker Wachtel has also declared against the questionable practice, and will distribute the messengerships at his disposal among deserving boys who need the salary. Secretary of State Soper, who was himself once a newsboy, has used all his influence in behalf of the

little street merchants. Speaker Pro Tem Richardson is preparing a bill to establish supervising control over the toll-road companies of the State. It contemplates the levying of a heavier tax upon them to meet cost of supervision, and compels the building of roads that are in conformity to the law, or else forfeiture of the tolis. These is a diversity of opinion in regard to the recommendation of Governor Winans for the abolishment of the State

Game Wardenship, and this is not con fined to either party. More than \$8,000 have been collected in fines for violation of the law since it went into operation All kinds of game have rapidly increased, and it is regarded by many as one of the most wholesome laws on the statute books. The sportsmen of the State agree that the game laws cannot be enforced except under the supervisic of some officer who is clothe with proper authority, and wi clothed has the incentive to take action, and a strong move will be made to counteract the recommendation of his excel-lency. A good deal of comment is also unfavorable to the abolition of the State Board of Health as recommended. There s no doubt that we have an abund ance of State boards, but this particular one is recognized as the most efficient educator for the preservation of the pub-lic health, and it will not be sacrificed without some heroic action on the part of its friends to preserve it. This is not confined to any party, but is the senti-ment of many thinking people of all

HE—My dear cousin, I assure you I would never rob those sweet lips of a kiss. She—Oh! you hypocrite, didn't you make an attempt of that character the other day? He—Never. Far from having any intention of robbing you of a kiss, I was trying to give you one.

A retroion that teaches that you should love your enemies as much as your friends is lame.

A BIBLICAL Weapon-The ax of the

On the 13th, introduction of bills was the only business of both houses. They were as follows: To abolish the State Board of Health, the State Board of Charities, the office of Game Warden, and the State weather service; to make it a penal offense for any one to offer, or for any member to accept, a railroad pass, providing a penalty of \$1,000 to \$10,000 fine or aix months to one year imprisonment, or both; to provide a uniform system of school text-books, under state contract: to punish drunkenness by a fine of \$100 for the fint offense, \$200 for the second, etc., and a like system of fines for persons selling to intoxicated persons, with alternative of imprisonment; symptoms of drunkenness are defined, and a committee of two under oath shall pass upon the intoxication of persons arrested. Adjourned, On the 14th the four Patrons of Industry of two under eath shall pass upon the intextication of persons arrested. Adjourned,
On the 14th the four Patrons of Industry Senators, who hold the balance of power in the Senate, departed from their custom of voting with the Democrats and voted with the Republicans against a resolution to investigate the claims of the Democratic contestant of the seat of Senator Morse of Alpena. Bills were introduced in the Senate to create the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit; to fix the compensation of Upper Peninsula members at \$5 per day. In the House to repeal the cumulative voting law of 1889; to prohibit the use of adulterated food in the State institutions; to make passenger fares two cents per mile on all railroads whose gross earnings reach \$1,500 per mile, and three cents for roads carning less than \$1,500; to revise the standard required for admission to the bar. A concurrent resolution to amend the State Constitution so as to fix the compensation of members of the Legislature at \$000 for the regular sessions and \$100 for special sessions, and prohibit the acceptance of railroad passes. The first bill to pass the House was that providing for the Lansing Public Building site.

Speaker Wachten, on the 15th, au-

SPEARER WACHTEL, on the 15th, announced a standing committee of the House composed of one from each Congressional district, seven Democrats and four Republicans, to whom all matters referring to a rearranging of the Congressional and Representative districts will go. A bill was introduced fixing the legal rate of interest at 5 per cent. which may be increased by contract to 7. In the Senate a bill was introduced creating the Thirtieth Judicial Circuit (the bill has passed the House). The recommendations contained in the Governor's message were referred to the several committees. The resolution for "investigation in the contest for the seats of Senators Horton and Morse" was taken from the table and passed. Bills introduced in the Senate: To establish a State fish hatchery in the Upper Peninsula; to prohibit charging a traveling fee for returning legal processes by mall, and to establish a legal mailing fee therefor: making an appropriation for the support of the Michigan Mining School; exempting soldiers and sallors of the war of the rebellion from poli tax; to prohibit holding more than one township office by the same individual; to regulate the making of abstracts of title and fixing compensation for the same.

ation for the same. Bills passed the Senate, the 16th, ceding to the United States a site for a public building at Lansing and two bills of local building at Lansing and two bills of local importance. Bills were introduced appropriating \$7,000 for support of the mining school at Houghton; exempting from politax honorably discharged soldiers and sailors of the rebellion; prohibiting the holding of more than one township office at the same time; making appropriation for the support of Michigan University and the State Normal School; making ten hours a day's labor on street and elevated railroads. Resolutions were adopted requiring a report of the clerical force in all the State departments, and the amount paid by assessment for political purposes in the by assessment for political purposes in the campaign of 1890; requiring the State Treasurer to furnish a statement of State funds where deposited, the rate of interest eceived, and to whose benefit it accrued; to establish a State board of prison in-spectors to centrol all the penal institu-tions. In the House bills were introduced to exempt mortgages from taxation; to cre-ate a lien on railroads for labor and ma-terial furnished in construction. Both terial furnished in construction. branches adjourned till the 19th.

California's Raisin Crop. During the last year thousands of acres have been planted to raisin vines in all sections of the State af California, where soil, climate and tempera ture are conducive to the successful culture of the fruit. In Fresno county alone 50,000 acres are devoted to raisin

grapes, all of which will be in full bearing in about four years. As a rule the crop from an acre is valued at \$200, so that in 1895 the product from one county will be worth \$10,000,000. This is a conservative estimate, as in-stances are known where under favorable circumstances and by careful cultivation one acre of Muscat vines has vielded as much as \$450. The reputation of California raisins is rapidly becoming established all over the world, as is testified to by the fact that the shipments to Australia and Canada are increasing from year to year, and that a market has been found for the goods even in London,

Longevity of Man and Animals Civilization, with its ameliorating and benign influences, has not only increased the longevity of man but has caused him to be merciful and kind to domestic animals, thus extending their nsefulness and the period of their lives. The mean term of human life has grad-ually increased in the last fifty years from thirty-four to forty-two years. Of those who have attained the age of sixty-six, forty-three were theologians, forty farmers, thirty-five office-holders, thirty-two military, thirty-two clerks, twenty-nine lawyers, twenty-eight artists, twenty-seven professors, and twenty-four doctors in one thousand. It will thus be seen that making bad men good and feeding the hungry are the most healthful vocations. If we would live we must work. The laborer has his reward.—American Agriculturist.

Mrs. Chidwidler-Here's a person mentions "a blind man's repeater." What is a repeater, Charley?
Mr. C.—You're a repeater. Now let
me read my paper.—Jewelers' Circu-

Philanthropist—You asked me for a nickel to get something to eat with. I gave it to you, and here you are drinking a glass of beer. Tramp—Yes, but wait till you see me get at the lunch counter.

It is asserted by men of high pro-fessional shility that, when the system needs a stimulant nothing equals a cup of fresh coffee. Those who desire to rescue the dipsomaulae from his cups will find no better substitute for spirits than strong, newly made coffee without

Bnown—They caught a fellow at the theater last night alashing at the scene flats. Wonder what they'll do with him. Fogg—Don't know, Can't try him for defacing natural scenery; that's certain.

INCIDENTS THAT HAVE LATELY OCCURRED.

An Interesting Summary of the More Important Deings of Our Neighbors-Weddings and Deaths-Crimes. Casualties, and General News Notes.

DR. HENNEAGE GIBBES, of Ann Ar DR. HENNEAGE GIRBES, of Ann Arbor, who, in collaboration with Dr. Shurley, of Detroit, has discovered another "consumption cure," has had a romantic career. He is the son of a clergyman of the Church of England, who designed that his son should also don the cloth. The son had other views, however, and very ear y in life took to the sea. After many years in the British naval service he resigned his commission and entered he resigned his commission and entered



the merchant marine, sailing in Eastern waters, chiefly between England and China and Japan. His adventures in the East included numbers of wrecks and other hairbreadth escapes. At one time he found himself the commander of a Chinese gunboat. During our civil war he more than once ran the blockade investing our southern coast. Dr. Gibbes turned to medicine rather late in life, and has made a specialty of bacteriology and microscopic work. Dr. Gibbes holds a theory exactly antithetical to Dr. Koch's concerning tuberculosis, holding that the bacillus, is not to be discovered in the affected tissue in the early stages of the disease. Unlike Dr. Koch, also, he seems reasonably confident of his remedy. DETROIT has again been honored

Henry H. Swan has been appointed to succeed Judge Brown as United States District Judge, He is the sixth Michi-gan man to hold that position. O'DONNOLL, SPENCER & Co, of Saginaw, sash manufacturers, have falled

for \$100,000 A LUMBER fire at Alpena amounted to THE National Wheel Association of

Michigan has begun suit for \$100,000 from the Jacob Weiss Spoke Factory of Jackson for breach of contract It is said to be a contest to the death between two trusts.

SOLOMAN W. YEAGLEY, late County Clerk of Hillsdale County, who ab-sconded last year with the county's funds, was sentenced to three years and three months hard labor in the peniten-

SUTTON'S BAY farmers are building docks, and will do their own shipping of fruit and potatoes. The town made 6,000,000 feet of hardwood lumber last year.

Copemish is now an incorporated vil lage, and has a newspaper. THE State Treasurer's report shows balance on hand at the close of the fiscal

year of \$1,151,259. THE boundary line between Michigan and Ohlo, in the countles of Monroe and Lucas, is not well defined, and the counties affected will petition the Legislatures

to settle the matter. A CHILD of S. Titus, of Loomis, age a years, while playing with fire, set its clothes on fire, and it was fatally burn-ed. One mile beyond Titus' place, Mr. Dunlap, while felling trees, was struck by one and his internal injuries are fatal. FERDINAND SCHWARDER, of Bad Axe

has been found guilty of murder in the first degree. He killed his father last An American express car was robbe

between Chicago and Detroit, everything of value being taken. No clue. DURING the season of 1890 there were manufactured by the seven Saginaw River mills 808,079,715 feet of lumber,

221,839,000 shingles, 129,731,000 pieces o lath. There are on the docks 337,207,157 feet of lumber, of which amount 63,000,-WILLIAM LLOYD, proprietor of the Lloyd House, dropped dead at Saginaw. He was 29 years old and single, and leaves \$100,000 to his mother, who is an inmate of the Kalamazoo insane asylum.

LEELANAW COUNTY is trying to work up a sentiment favorable to the annexa-tion of the North and South Manitou Islands, and the people on those islands are unanimously in favor of the scheme. COLD weather and show have facilitat-

ed handling logs, and all the Manistee mills are running. All the salt blocks there have shut down. THE State Agricultural Society has decided to issue only 200 complimentaries, besides five to each member of the Executive Committee. They will ask \$5,000 of the State to swell the premium If we list, and an indefinite amount to erect aborer permanent buildings. If it can be done

without forfeiting their grounds the fair will be discontinued in 1893—the year of the World's Fair. A TRAMP was arrested in Bay City with \$65 and a cake of soap in his

pocket. Fact! THE Seamen's Union, in session at D troit, decided to withdraw from the Knights of Labor and form an inde-pendent society, which will amalgamate with the seamen's organization of the Atlantic and Pacific coasts.

THE Superintendent of the Insone Asylum at Kalamazoo, Dr. George C. Palmer, resigned his position, and his resignation has been accepted.

MRS. Amos HARSON while walking with her husband at Vicksburg, attempted to cross the track in front of an engine and was killed. She was 60 years ARTHUR MILMEAU of Detroit will get

\$1,500 from a dime museum if he fasts forty-six days. HARRY RHOADS of West Bay City be came despondent through loss of work and suicided.

EFFECT OF THE WEATHER OF THE PAST MONTH.

Winter Wheat Rolding Its Own-Snow Here and There Slightly Covers the Crops—Considerable Freezing and Thaw-ing Weather—Little Wheat Moving and the Figur Trade Dull—The Situation in Illinois, Indiana, and Other States.

(Chicago dispatch.) Two years ago the present week the ground was full of moisture, frozen hard ground was full of moisture, frozen hard and solid, and all the reports as to the general condition of the winter wheat at that time were of an encouraging character. The conditions of the corre-sponding week a year ago were, in the main, similar, with the difference that up to Jan. 20, 1890, the winter had been avceedingly mid, and even at that early exceedingly mi d, and even at that early date we were hearing a good deal of the development of insect life and an un-natural midwinter growth of winter

With the exceptions of some acres through Kansas and Missouri the winter wheat crop has been entirely bare of snow all winter. Then came our first widespread snow of the season, extending largely over the southern area of the winter wheat belt. At that time the reports as to the general condition of the winter wheat crop were conflicting, some areas reporting that the winter wheat never looked better, others stating that the midwinter had develped considerable insect growth, and that the wh at was rank and tender.

As the season advanced both of these reports proved to be correct, and these were the causes no doubt which had so much to do with the partial failure of the winter wheat crop of 1890.

Northern Texas reports that the general condition of the growing wheat is good. That there has been very little if any snow this winter. Central Texas reports it is drawing its supplies of wheat from Kansas, and that the acreage this season of wheat in that section is small. In Southern Texas, owing to the good prices that farmers have obtained for their wheat, the acreage sown is a trifle larger than last year. There has been plenty of moisture and the crop is doing

Up to a week ago the condition of winter wheat in Kentucky was fairly good, but now that the snow has all gone and the weather has been cold at night, the earth full of water, with more or less freezing or thawing, there is quite a change in the general condition of the

Tennessee reports that it has had no snow this winter and plenty of rain. The wheat is generally in good condi-tion. Mills hold but little if any wheat, and are drawing mainly on the North

now for supplies.

In Northern Kansas the winter wheat has for the last week been covered with about two inches of snow. In Southern and Central Kansas until recently there has not been any snow on the ground except for two or three days since Dec. 1, and the crop all over the State was needing moisture badly. Little wheat is moving. Mills are generally well sup-plied with wheat. In Northern Missouri the wheat looks fair, but needs more

In Central Missouri wheat is in better shape than a year ago at this time. Farmers are not holding much wheat. In Southern Missouri, since Dec. 1, the ground has been covered with snow for about three days. The winner has been mild and favorable for growing wheat. Flour trade has been better for the last two weeks than for some time. The general opinion seems to be, in this part of the State, that the reserves of wheat now in farmers' hands will all be needed by

the mills at home. In Central Illinois winter wheat had its first covering of snow Jan. 1. general conditions of the crop in this area as compared with a year ago are not as good. The plants are smaller and

the stand not as heavy. The ravages of the fir are much more apparent. In Southern Illinois the wheat is bare. There is more complaint of fly than a year ago. The early wheat has suffered considerably from fly. Freezing at night and thawing through the day is also hav-

ing bad effect upon the wheat.
In Northern Indiana wheat has been bare nearly all winter. The plants, however, seem perfectly strong and healthy, and the present prospects are good. Farmers are generally holding their wheat, and only sell when they are obliged to. Considerable wheat is being shipped in. In Central Indiana wheat has not been covered with snow more than seven days since Dec. 1. Farmers are marketing practically no wheat in this section, and it becomes more apparent that the shortage of the crop was fully as great as estimated. A great many of the country mills in this portion of the State are shipping in wheat from Michigan to supply their home trade. In Southern Indiana they have had no snow since Dec. 25. The wheat is looking brown, and is not as promising as last

year at this date.

The reports from Southern Indiana are generally of a favorable character with regard to the condition of the growing winter wheat Farmers are still disposed to hold their wheat, and receipts for the last six weeks have been

extremely light.
Up to the opening of the present weel the winter in Michigan has been mild and the winter wheat has been practi-cally bare of snow. The wheat gener-ally looks better than it did last year at this time. Since Dec. 1 in Northern-Ohio the wheat has been covered with snow about half the time. The crop is about holding its own. The general conditions are hardly as good as last year at this time.

When business pursuits fill the whole horizon of life, and are separated from their higher connections, their pleasure and profit soon fade out. That which is material is but the lower half of an ideal life. As subordinated and held merely as the lower half, it may be well; otherwise it ends in failure. Grasp spiritual forces and they result in physical vigor.—Henry Wood, in "Edward Burton."

Ninery years ago the seven principal languages of Europe, English, French, German, Russian, Spanish, Italian and Portuguese, were spoken by 162,000,000 people. Only 21,000,000, or 13 per cent., spoke English. Now these languages are spoken by 400,000,000 people; and 125,000,000 of them, or 31 per cent., speak English.

Take a quart of best vinegar, two ounces of lump sugar, two ounces of salt. Boil these together for a few minutes and, when cold, anoint with a brush the meat to be preserved.

The Avalanche

PUBLISHED EVERY THURSDAY GRAYLING, MICHICAN,

PALMER. liter and Proprietor TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION

MEASURES CONSIDERED AND AN INTERESTING AND INSTRUC-

Seffections of an Elevating Char Wholesome Food for Thought— ing the Scriptural Lesson Intelli-and Profitably.

The leason for Sunday, Jan. 25, may be ound in I. Kings 18: 25-39.

rise senate of the United states is for anadulterated free coinage. It reached this
conclusion at midnight on the 14th when
Senator Vest sprung his substitute for
everything that had gone before, and it was
adopted by a vote of 39 to 27. The vote was
pot so large but that the majority was the
hame as that which prevailed in the vote
early in the evening when the Stewart
free-coinage amendment was adopted.
Vest's substitute was put in dramatically
in order to get rid of the other provisions which had been kept in the bill. It
doesn't differ in its essence from the Stewart proposition, but it is simpler in that it
provides for the free coinage of a silver
dollar of 412½ grains. The silver Senators
had been generous enough to let some of
the provisions of the original Sherman bill
stand, in so far as the national banks were
to be permitted to increase their circulation
up to par and so on. But the simon-pure
free-coinage men grudged this concession,
and they were ready when Vest's
substitute was offered and massed their
votes in its support. Senator Aldrich
tried to stop the progress of the
substitute, but he had not the votes and
it could not be done. There was unusual
commotion, and a good many sleepy Senators wondered what the latest deal between
the silver Republicans and the Democratic
Senator had assumed the leadership. The free coinage bill is passed and
the election bill is again before the Senate.
The final vote had barely been announced on the free coinage measure
when Senator Hoar got the recognition of the Chair and moved
that the election bill be taken up as unfinished business on the 15th. The Democratic
Senators were awaiting this and Senator
Butler moved an adjournment. But they
were not awaiting or expecting what followed. The motion to adjourn falled to
secure a majority, the vote standing 33 to
3. Then the question recurred on Senator
Hoar's motion to take up the election bill.
Again there was a tie, but Vice President
Morton cut it by giving the casting vote
for the Senate, on tound in I. Kings 18: 25-39.

INTRODUCTORY.

Three years and a half have passed, and they have been years of untold hardship and auffering, not only to the unrighteens but also, in part. to the righteens of Israel. Sin is such a terrible and hateful thing that it puts its poisonous breath forth in all the air, and all men feel its baleful influences. No man can live to himself, whether doing well or doing ill. His neighbor is made, in a degree, partaker of his portion. Hence the added necessity of suppressing iniquity by all legitimate means, wherever found. Our lesson comes in at this end of a long famine, to which it brings a happy end. Doubtless it finds many a church and Sunday-school in like need, spiritually speaking. May it likewise when in "the sound of abundance of rain."

And Elijah sail. Still acting by the word of Jehovah. See v. 1, "Go show thyself unto Ahab, and I will send rain upon the earth." (Man's part and God's).—Prophets of Baal. (Gathered at Elijah's surgestion and by Ahab's instruction. (v. 20).—Many. Probably the most if not all the 450 prophets of Baal (vs. 19, 22); we do not read that Jezebel's 400 "prophets of the groves" (Astoreth) came.—The name. The Douny version says names, which, at least, is implied and carried by reflection from the word gods, though the Hebrew word name itself is in the singular.—Put no fire under. Declaring singular.—Put no fire under. Declaring the conditions of the text, as before in v. 23. The repetition, considering the unscrupa-lousness of the Baal priests, is significant

Given them. Implying judicial scrating Given them. Implying judicial scrating of the ordeal.—Baal, hear us. Probably the repetitious retrain of their cry. Its literal meaning, answer us.—Nor any that answered. Same werl as that translated hear, just before. Hebrew. No voice; no answering.—Leaped upon, or about. The preposition having a variety of meaning allowing the almost numerous translations of the Douny. See Variations. It pictures the wild frenzies of the idol worshipers.

WHAT THE LESSON TEACHES. No voice nor any that answered. No voice nor any that answered. We read of "eloquent silence." Here it is, eloquent with wisdom and warning. That "no voice" was a loud voice proclaiming the emptiness and vanity of man-made gods. So is it always in this world. Sin's own fruitlessness of good preachers for us. There come times of awful spacehlessness, nature's moments of reticence, when she pauses, and in dead silence confesses her impotence. Times of loss and bereavement, the sick bed, the hour of dissolution. No voice nor any that answer. There fall upon the earth's tunultuous jangle of voices these silences to admonish. "Ye are many," Ellijah had justbeen saying, but the raging of the multitude awoke no echo from the skies. "He that sitteth in the heavons shall laugh, the Lord shall hold them in derision." Put over against the "nany" of v. 25 the "no voice" of v. 26 and cease to be terrified by man.

Peradventure he sleepoth and must be

reut resolution on the subject of the recent information or suggestion for a writ of prohibition in the Supreme Court in connection with the Behring Sea dispute with Great Britain. The resolution declares such proceeding to be without precedent, to be prejudicial to the comity of nations, and to the usual and amicable conduct of international relations, and not in consonance with the dignity of the Government and people or with the respect due to the President of the United States. Beferred. Mr. Sanders offered a resolution, which was agreed to, directing the Secretary of the Interior to inquire into the claims of settlers within the bounds of Yellowstone Park, March 1, 1872. After the journal had been appoved the House proceed to the consideration of conference reports on public building bills. A message from the Senate was received announcing the passage of the financial bill with a free coinage substitute. of v. 26 and cease to be terrified by man.

Peradventure he sieepeth and must be awaked. Be careful lest we be found deporting ourselves very much like those old Baal-worshipers—crying unto our God as it he were asleep and needed to be aroused by our entreatles or line noishness of our appeal. No, do not put this folly wholly oute the shoulders of those who are of the Salvatica Army or the shouting camp-meeting. The meekest, quietest man among us, so The meekest, quietest man among feeble-voiced indeed (we mean in the pericle, not "on 'Change" or on the sthat the pastor must bend forward to that the pastor must bend forward to hear his testimony two rods off, may be guilty here. It is our unfaith that is at fault. We talk as if God were asleep; we pray as if God were asleep. The trouble is not so much that we go about half asleep ourselves, but our religious conduct gives the world the impression that we think the Lord Jehovah is himself ealers and needs to be awaked. Hencely selected and the conduction of th The reception of this message by the Dem-ocratic side was cordial and effusive, and Mr. Bland, of Missouri, expressed the hope that early action would be had upon the The bill went to the Speaker's Awong the communications and petitions received and referred in the Senate, on the self asleep and needs to be awaked.
a sleepy world.

self asleep and needs to be awaked. Hence a sleepy world.

He repaired the altar of the Lord that was broken down. In nine cases out of ten, we dare say, this is the first duty—rear again the forgotten fane; repair the broken down altar. In a good many communities the altar is wholly broken down. This is especially so in rural districts. Our friend has just been telling us of churches once dourishing, now well-nigh abandoned. Many have moved away, to be sure, and the borden has been very heavy for a few, but O for the faith of the first chandful, by whom the church was founded! In too many Christian families the altar of family prayer is but a fading reminiscence. We have asked the blessing at Christian or io-called Christian tables, when a slight but respectful intimation was needfal lest it should wholly be passed over. Broken fown altars everywhere, is it any wonder that Zion languisheth? Sometimes it is simply an altar out of repair. A church meeting slackly attended, a prayer meeting without the Spirit, a Christian home circle grown carcless and worldly. In any case the duty is plain—repair the altar that is broken down. 16th, was a communication from the Treasury Department recommending an approat Lake View, Chicago. On motion of Mr. Dolph the Senate bill appropriating \$1,873,000 for the early completion of the work for the improvement of the mouth of the Columbia River, Oregon, and \$815,000 for the early completion of the canals and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon, was taken from the calendar and locks at the cascades of the Columbia River, Oregon, was taken from the calendar and passed. The calendar was then taken up and a half-dozen private pension bills were passed. Conference reports on the bills for public buildings at Mankato, Minn. (\$6,000), and at Sloux Falls, S. D. (\$150,000), were presented and agreed to. The election bill was then taken up and the Republicans determined to remain in session until the bill was brought to a vote. One or two motions to adjourn were made and lost and the Senate settled down to an all-night session, Mr. Faulkner having the floor. In the House, Mr. Dingley, of Maine, from the Silver Pool Committee, reported a resolution giving that committee leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and granting it power to conduct the investigation outside of that is broken down.

ing that committee leave to sit during the sessions of the House, and granting it power to conduct the investigation outside of Washington if desired. Adopted. The House then went into committee of the whole on the District of Columbia appropriation bill. Mr. Rogers, of Arkansas, after paying his respects to parliamentary law as recognized by the Speaker, passed on to a brief discussion of the free coinage bill. He appealed to the Republican majority not to ask once more the distinguished Speaker to assume any further responsibility in regard to the silver question. When in the history of the country had a Speaker ever met the demands of his party more bravely or more courageously than had the present Speaker—or more disastrously? Had it come to this that after the Speaker had suffered the terrible penalty resulting from the responsibility thrust upon him by a party caucus that his party would ask him to make still further sacrifice? He (Mr. Rogers) submitted to gentlemen on the other side that if there was further responsibility to be borne on this silver question it should be borne by a gentleman at the other end of the avenue, and by those who openly and boldly denounced free silver. And he put the wood in order. Get the altar ready. Prepare the wood for the fire. If the first duty be to repair the broken down altar, the second duty is no less plain—put the wood in order for the fire from heaven. A wonderful exhibition of faith it was, under the circumstances. A lone man getting his altar ready for God's answer of fire. Houbitess at the laying of every stick in its place there were jeers and laughter. Something like this the church of Christ has to endure, in one form or another, at every season of special waiting upon God. If the world does not openly deride the preparation, she is seen to be laughing in her sleeve, and that perhaps is even harder to stand. But lay on the wood, dear brachen of the Lord; put all in order and in readiness. Ours not to induce new conditions of difficulty, as with Elijah, but let not these that come in the ordinary course of nature deter us. Ge forward with such abandon of confidence as to cut off all retreat. Trust God to answer by fire. That is what And he put the wood in order. of confidence as to cut off all retreat.

Trust God to answer by fire. That is what
the disciples did at Pentecost. And did
they miss the answer?

they miss the answer?

Then the fire of the Lord fell. That is the way it comes—from above, not from below. It is the season of special effort in the churches. Are we trying to "get up a revival?" Desist. Ask God to send one down. It was the Baal priests who sought to work up a response. Some men are seeking to save the world by working from this side alone. Civilization, education, culture. save the world by working from this side alone. Civilization, education, culture, refinement—they are all good in their way, but they are not fire. Fire comes from the heart of the unwise, not from its cold exterior. Possibly these lines may fall under the eye of one who has been asking the way, of life eternal, and it may be that, with looking on this side and that, within sed without, be has grown weary and almost disheartened. Friend, look up. The light of God comes the same way as that hame of old to Samuel's sacrifice. It falls from above on the altar, the heart ready to receive it.

"The taste of some people is re-markable. One would think they never had any education," remarked the chief cannibal as he sampled some of the missionary stew. "This fellow looked all right, but he's tough and stringy, and there's a fearful flavor of leather about him."

BONAPARTE'S last letter to the Empress Marie Louise sold for \$500, yet what is termed an ordinary Honaparte letter is to be had for \$100. No LETTER of Moliero's is to be found; it is not known that any is in existence; but the great playwright's signature is to be had for \$500. THERE is considerable similarity one particular between a grasaboppe and a growing boy. It is supposed that a grasabopper devours three times its own weight every fifteen days.